

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic and Rural Affairs.

NEW Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Ziebig. SERIES.

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From the Boston Cultivator.

A hint to Parents, with a Query.

Mr. Editor:—Do those parents among farmers who take no pains to supply their families with good fruit, do their duty to them, or their country? Perhaps many of your readers, on reading this question, will say, at once, they have no duty to the public about it; and as for other persons besides their own families, it is no concern of theirs. Others will say, we provide all the essential articles of food for them and there our duty ends.

Now Mr. Editor, we know that all children are very fond of fruit, both of the orchard and the garden, and if a supply adequate to their wants, is not supplied at home, they are under the strongest temptations to steal it abroad. My experience teaches me, there are more petty larcenies committed in the country and vicinity of villages in this line, than all others put together. Ex Gov. Hill complains bitterly in the Monthly Visitor of this, and mentions among other instances, that of an apple tree, standing within five rods of his window where he sleeps, and from which he never gets any ripe fruit.

And I could tell as sad a story as that with respect to garden fruit: after giving away about half we had which grew nearest the road, of our currants last year, we attempted to save a small plat that grew under the house window, but all in vain; they disappeared, no one knew how; all we can say, they were missing. We had been offered the cash for them, and a fair price if we could save them, but this was of no consequence to those whose mouths were watering for them. Now I had been just as willing, that any one who had a taste for mutton, should take a sheep or lamb from my flock, as to plunder me of fruit in such a reckless manner.

Some again will say fruit is useless, and often injurious; well, should we grant it never necessary, and always pernicious, does that alter the obligation of parents to restrain their children from trespassing on the rights of others?

It is the rightful property of an owner, as well as any other thing that grows, and who would not condemn at once, a person that would take corn, or potatoes from a neighbor's field, in this lawless manner?

Now, Mr. Editor, we have many societies in our country, to promote the cultivation of good fruit, but I would give more for one good efficient society, whose labors should be directed to the security of what we already have, than I

would for the whole that now exists in the country to improve fruit culture, for as the case now stands, improvement in producing choice fruits would only prepare us for more bitter disappointment.

UNCLE ZACH.

Pumpkinville, Me., Sept., 1848.

Report on Poultry.

S. L. HINCKLEY, Esq.,—Dear Sir,—Yours of Sept. 18th was duly received, and I am happy to submit to you a detailed account of my experience in the management of Poultry.

The average number of hens kept by me, the last year, I estimate at one hundred and forty—mostly a cross between the famous Dorking and the common hen. The oft repeated and puzzling inquiry, as to whether fowls may be profitably kept upon a farm, is satisfactorily settled in my mind; and, for your satisfaction, as well as of those associated with you, I submit the actual cost of keeping them, with a fair estimate of the value of the stock on hand at the commencement and close of the season, together with the quantity of eggs produced, &c.

Value of stock, Nov. 1, 1847,	\$40,85
Expense of feed,	116,45
	\$156,80
Value of stock, Oct. 1848,	\$65,30
“ Poultry sold,	30,68
“ Manure, 63 bu., 15 cts.,	9,45
“ Eggs, 1256 doz., 13 1-2 cts.,	169,56
	\$264,99

This leaves to the credit of the hens the pretty little sum of one hundred and eight dollars and nineteen cents; and this result I arrive at by actual and careful experiment, without guessing or conjecture. It is one, too attainable by any prudent person, who will bestow an equal amount of care, proportioned to their value, as is, or ought to be, bestowed upon any kind of stock in order to have them do well. And I would inquire, in what other way, upon so small an investment, can so fair a profit be produced upon a farm?

In regard to the treatment of them, I give them a warm house, with a comfortable yard or range, and 150 hens should have from one half to three-quarters of an acre. My house is so arranged as to keep them when I choose, in separate apartments and constantly supplied with food, old plastering, lime, gravel, water, &c.,—with some secret nests, as well as open boxes,

for them to lay in. The house should be kept well white-washed and as clean as possible.—The kind of food I use is varied occasionally,—corn, boiled potatoes, burnt barley, oats and wheat screenings; the latter especially I find very valuable. The quality of the food, however, does not, in my opinion, influence the laying so much as is imagined. They must have enough to eat, and be made comfortable in other respects. With my management they lay the year round.

In regard to the kind or breed, I am entirely of opinion that the cross between the Dorking and common hen is a very valuable kind. This year as you will perceive, I have had 1256 doz. eggs, while last year I had only 150 doz., and I attribute the gain to the improvement in the stock in that way. My stock is very healthy, seldom losing any by disease.

My own opinion is that too little attention is paid to this species of domestic animals, and that for the lack of attention, while every one keeps poultry, very few reap all the advantage they might, and I shall be happy if my experience serves to stimulate any one to improve themselves in this respect.

LYMAN CHURCH.

Middlefield, Oct. 5th, 1848.

A premium of \$10 was awarded to Mr. Church. [Hampshire Gazette.]

On Plants selecting their Food.—We all know, that upon a good soil we can grow grain, potatoes, beet-root, poppies and tobacco. In the grain and potatoes, we have ready formed starch, in the beet-root, sugar, in the poppy, opium and a fixed oil, in the tobacco, the narcotic principle a volatile oil, and ready formed nitre, or saltpetre, and some of these plants contain sulphur, others none.

All these substances, in the several plants, so different in composition and quality, are derived from the same compounds, in the soil which nature supplies as food for all plants. But how is it, that these different modifications and arrangements of the same elementary substances are brought about? Are plants sentient beings? Have they power of selection? Do they exercise a choice in this matter? No, none of these things? How then, do they manufacture, as it were, such a variety of products from so few elementary substances? They do it in obedience to a law of Creation. This law we have in the first chapter of Genesis, at the 11th and 12th verses.—“And God said let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed after its kind, and it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, herb, and the fruit tree yielding seed and fruit after its kind. And God saw that it was good.” He so willed it from the beginning. And the few elementary principles of matter, that enter into the composition of plants, are, as it were, in the plastic hands of Deity, who moulds and forms them according to certain fixed purposes, and these “fixed purposes,” we term natural

laws. And it seems to us, this view of the matter, unriddles, as far as we are concerned in it, all mystery.

Upon precisely the same principles, are the various substances, (derived from the food forming the different parts of the animal system,) taken up by the assimilating vessels, and appropriated to their several purposes. To the formation of bone, nails, muscle, fat, &c.

Man, as a sentient being, can exercise a choice about his food, but when taken into the stomach he has no more control over its different chemical arrangements and modifications, than a plant has. The laws of animal chemistry, are then called into play, and make the proper distribution of the varied parts, perfectly independent of the mind and will of man.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Pomological Convention at Buffalo.

The following decisions were made relative to APPLES.

The *Yellow Harvest*.—this name being adopted in preference to *Early Harvest*, as being more descriptive,—worthy of general cultivation.

The *Tart Bough*.—three weeks later than *Yellow Harvest*, which it resembles,—and second rate in value from its lateness.

St. Lawrence.—regarded by most as first rate—by others as not fully so, but to be admired for its size, beauty and vigorous growth.

Dyer or Pomme Royal, known also in some parts of Western New York by the name of *Hollow Crown*, first rate.

Early Jo.—regarded by all as of the highest quality when fresh from the tree. But it was stated by several that it would lose much of its flavor in a day or two, and is therefore unfitted for a distant market.

Early Strawberry.—first rate for its season.

Sweet Bough.—a first rate sweet summer apple.

Sine Qua Non.—first rate.

Toole's Indian Rareripe.—first rate for cooking, second rate for the table.

Minister.—large and handsome, second rate.

Summer Rose.—first rate.

Summer Queen.—first rate for cooking, second for the table. A sweet apple, ripening the same time, and known as the *Augustine*, is sometimes erroneously called *Summer Queen*. The latter was decided to be third rate.

Duchess of Oldenburgh.—first rate for cooking, second for table.

Fameuse or Pomme de Neige.—voted, but not unanimously, to be first rate, in northern regions especially.

Rhode Island Greening.—a first rate standard fruit, both for table and cooking.

Red Astrachan.—passed by. It should have been stated to the convention that this variety, although not a good table fruit, possesses great excellence as a very early cooking apple, being

far superior in this respect to the Yellow Harvest.

Newtown Pippin.—Much discussion took place relative to this celebrated variety. Several delegates regarded it unworthy of cultivation in Western New York, on account of its defective fruit. Others regarded it of the highest value; and facts were stated showing that in instances where it had been invariably poor, its quality had been greatly improved by rich cultivation, and particularly by the application of ashes.

The **Yellow Newtown Pippin** was considered inferior in quality.

A half bushel of the **English Russet** of Downing, was presented to the convention—they were of last year's growth, and were quite fresh, sound and agreeable. As the name English Russet was not considered sufficiently distinctive it was concluded to call this variety the **Poughkeepsie Russet**, by which it is also known. It was decided to be first rate as a long keeper, and second rate in quality for the table.

Lowell Apple—known also as **Orange, Oswego Orange, Tallow Apple, or Tallow Pippin**, and at Cleveland as **Queen Anne**, and remarkable for its oily surface a few days after it is gathered. Though not fully first rate, in quality, it was decided to be worthy of cultivation on account of its large size, fair and handsome appearance, and great productiveness.

Westfield Seek-no-further—first rate.

Vandevere—first rate.

Ribston Pippin—third rate, except in northern regions, where it proves fine.

The **Northern Spy** created much discussion. It was admitted to require good cultivation, and careful pruning, to develop its fine quality—that the Rhode Island Greening, and Roxbury Russett would flourish where the Spy would be nearly worthless—but that, with proper treatment, the latter was a fruit of high excellence.

Twenty Ounce—first rate in size and beauty, second in quality.

Gravenstein—first rate.

Esopus Spitzenburgh—first rate.

Beauty of the West—third rate.

Fall Pippin—first rate in every respect.

Late Strawberry—first rate.

Swaar—first rate in all respects.

Bellmont, Waxen, or Gate—first rate.

Hawthorndean—unworthy of cultivation.

Mother Apple*—first rate.

Baldwin—first rate in Massachusetts and New York, unsuccessful in Ohio.

Jonathan—first rate, taking all its qualities into consideration.

Porter—first rate in all localities.

Rambo—first rate, and succeeding equally well in the Eastern and throughout the Western states.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—first rate—only

* Printed erroneously "**Northern**," in the proceedings of the convention.

equalled in richness by **Swaar, Esopus Spitzenburgh, &c.**

Pomme Grise—first rate in the North and in Canada.

Gloria Mundi, or Monstrous Pippin—unworthy of cultivation.

Bullock's Pippin, or American Golden Russet of Downing, the former name recommended by the convention—worthy of general cultivation.

Jersey Sweet—first rate for its season.

Cornish Gilliflower—unworthy of cultivation.

American Summer Pearmain—first rate.

King of the Pippins—second rate.

Summer Hagloe—distinct from the Hagloe crab—first rate, but not unanimously.

The Functions of Leaves.—The functions of leaves is to elaborate the crude sap sent into them by the stem, to digest it, convert it into the secretions peculiar to each species, and to direct it afterwards into the bark. In order to enable them to perform these important duties, they have a very large surface exposed immediately to light and air. A still larger surface capable of respiration, if we consider their air chambers; and there are passages through their epidermis to regulate their respiration and perspiration. The latter is brought on chiefly by the stimulus of solar light, to guard against the extensive action of which they are in all cases protected by a tough homogenous cuticle lying on the outside of the epidermis, and by peculiar arrangements of the cells of the latter part, which are thin and thin-sided, or thick and thick-sided in one stratum, or in many strata according to the circumstances under which a plant is intended naturally to grow.—*Exchange Paper.*

Office of Leaves—Singular Occurrence.—The past season has been unusually favorable to the occurrence of leaf-blight in plums and pears, in many parts of the country. Not only have seedlings been seriously affected, so as to lose nearly all their foliage in midsummer, but large and bearing trees have often become more or less stripped, and, as a well known consequence, the quality of the fruit has greatly suffered.

A singular occurrence, showing that the flavor in maturing, depends wholly on the office of the leaves, was the following:—The crop of a Yellow Gage Plum tree, by means of daily attacks of the curculios, was saved from their punctures, and promised a fine supply. But when the fruit was two-thirds grown, and of course wholly destitute of any good flavor, the leaves all dropped from the tree; not one was left. The branches were perfectly bare, with the exception of the load of plums which half obscured them. The plums remained on the tree, without changing any in size, color, or taste while others on trees not so affected, were rapidly ripening round them. In two or three weeks

a second crop of leaves appeared, when the fruit immediately commenced a second growth, and attained full size. It subsequently assumed the usual color, and all the richness of flavor of well ripened specimens, and was about one month later than the usual period of maturity.

Other varieties, affected with leaf-blight, presented similar results, but less striking; and nearly all of them soon after the appearance of the second growth of leaves early in autumn, were also observed with a thin crop of blossoms.

Condensed and Interesting Items on Horticulture.—The true Red Antwerp Raspberry is regarded as the most profitable of all fruits to cultivate for market. Mr. Nathaniel Halleck, of Milton N. Y., raised 3300 baskets on three fourths of an acre this year, which he sold at 10 cents per basket—\$330; soil strong deep loam. Plants have been set out one, two, and three years. Fruit delicious.

A Jerseyman has prevented the rot in grapes by burying the pruning of the vines, (leaves and stems) about the roots, with the addition of gypsum. Besides plaster, he should have added bones, pounded fine, or ground, and wood ashes. This is our prescription. Try it. Downing is wrong in supposing that gypsum alone will prevent rot in grapes. Give the living, growing plant all that it needs to form healthy fruit and leaves—not one or two elements merely.

To 12 gallons of cold water add one bushel of soot, and about half a peck of unslacked lime; stir and mix. Let it stand 24 hours, and you have a liquid, capital for killing rose bugs and other insects on rose bushes, shrubbery and fruit trees. Dose them with a syringe. A quart of soft soap added to the above named soot and lime water, renders it more fatal to all depredators.

In propagating pinks, carnations, picotees and many other flowering plants and shrubs by cuttings, cut the stem no more than half off, at a hard, well developed joint, which should be bent down and covered with good earth. This enables what will soon be a complete cutting and separate plant, to draw nourishment from the parent roots in part, till new ones are formed. After this, sever the connection and pot the new plant, or transplant the new tree you have called into existence.

Disbudding is the art of preventing the development of useless buds at the expense of those which should be preserved; as it must be more advantageous to check an unnecessary shoot at its start, than to wait until it has exhausted the tree of a quarter or less quantity of sap, and then cut it off. Roses judiciously disbudded not only bloom better, but form finer and more vigorous plants. The practice is especially applicable to peach, apple and pear trees. Do not permit a tree to form, or attempt to organize much wood nor too much fruit, if you would have both sound vigorous and beautiful.

Fruit trees, shrubberies, dahlias, &c. often suffer from drouth, and frequent watering is troublesome and expensive. Place a thick coat of pine straw or other leaves around the tree or bush, so soon as its roots extend. Now water thoroughly once, and the covering will greatly retard evaporation, and keep the earth moist for weeks under the straw in dry weather.

Bearing Years.—The following, taken from an account of the Pelham farm at Esopus, on the Hudson, shows how groundless is the notion, that, do what we will, apple orchards will have their own way any how, about having their bearing and their non-bearing years.

"I have an orchard of 2,000 bearing trees—Newtown Pippin trees. I found it unprofitable to wait for the bearing year, therefore assisted the trees to bear every year. If the tree is assisted by manure and other helps (*ceteris paribus*) it will bear every year. Such has been the results of my experience. Three years ago in April, I scraped all the rough bark from the stems of several thousand trees in my orchard, and washed all the trunks and limbs with soft soap; trimmed out all crossing branches early in June, and painted the wounded part with white lead, to exclude moisture and prevent decay. In the latter part of June, split the bark by running a sharp pointed knife to first set of limbs which prevents the tree from becoming bark bound, and expands the young wood. July 1st, I placed one peck of oyster shells and lime under each tree, and left it piled about the trunk till November, during an excessive drought. In November, the lime was dug in thoroughly. Note the result: The next year I collected from these trees 1700 barrels of fruit which was sold in New York for \$4 a barrel, and some in London for \$9 a barrel. The cider made from the apples left in the orchard, I sold for \$3 75 per barrel. In October, I manured these trees with stable manure, in which ammonia was fixed, and covered instantly with earth. The next fall they were literally bending to the ground with the finest fruit I ever saw, while the other trees in my orchard, not so treated, are quite barren, and the last season, too, being their bearing year. My soil is a deep, sandy loam, on a gravelly subsoil."

On Millet.

BY E. EMMONS.

From the analysis of millet we find it a valuable vegetable product, possessing in its grain a large per centage of nutritive matter. It is rich in nitrogenous products, as albumen and casein and not at all deficient in fattening and respiratory elements, as oil and starch. Compared with wheat or Indian corn, except in oil, it exceeds both in its power of sustaining life. For bread it will probably be rarely employed, in conse-

quence of the coarseness of its flour and its dark color. But for the food of animals it seems that it might be cultivated with profit, as it yields from 65 to 70 bushels of seed to the acre. When fed to cattle it requires grinding; it is however safe to feed it to swine, in its entire state, though it would undoubtedly be more profitable to grind it even for them, inasmuch as its outer covering or cuticle is highly silicious, as will be seen on consulting the foregoing analysis.

The straw of millet, or rather the plant, when intended for hay or fodder by itself, should be cut when it is in blossom, as it is not so coarse as when it stands till ripe. For fodder, it seems to possess about the same value as timothy, though rather less if any thing. Its inorganic matter contains more siliceous and hence is less nutritious.

Whether then we cultivate millet for its grain or for its straw, we may be satisfied that so far as the crop is concerned, it is a valuable product, its grain being rich both in muscle and bone producing elements, and its straw is not deficient in the elements common to the cultivated grasses.

In closing this brief notice of millet it may be useful to state further, that the grain contains only a small amount of gluten or adhesive element of wheat flour. In this respect its flour resembles buckwheat. When millet flour is washed and freed from its starch, albumen, and caseine, a brittle or inadhesive mass remains.—*Amer. Jour. of Ag. and Science.*

Education for Farmers.—In the first place there must be more general excitement in the public mind on this subject; and to effect this, we know of no method more effectual to adopt as a primary step, than the establishment of "farmers clubs," or meetings wherein each member is a speaker, and each a hearer, where all may tell of their successes or their failures, with attending causes, where mind holds free and unrestricted intercourse with mind to its own advancement, while good cheer sits the presiding genius of the scene. Such meetings should be regularly held in every town, and if in every school district the better, especially in the more leisure seasons of fall, winter, and early spring, and if they are well kept up one season, there is no doubt but they will be called up the next by an accession of members. The amount of knowledge that may be so acquired in a single season we will not attempt to compute. A club of this kind was established in Lenox some three years since, and to say nothing of knowledge acquired by the interchange of practical experience, it has already planted more ornamental trees, introduced more fine fruit and vegetables than had been planted and introduced in the fifteen years previous to its commencement; besides originating a county horticultural society

which promises to rank honorably with similar institutions in our country. But it is not in raising trees and fruit alone that they promise to excel. Every branch of husbandry comes within the scope of their discussions; and in spring, when the labors of the field and garden call out their energetic services, various subjects are given to different individuals on which they are to report the coming autumn. For instance, A has the subject of corn culture assigned to him. Of course he takes notes of all his operations, introduces experiments as he thinks proper, and in due time brings in the result. Now, can any one question the benefits of such meetings, or doubt but they have a tendency to awaken observation and thought in the minds of all who attend them? If they do, let them venture on the experiment for a single winter, and they will find their doubts removed and themselves refreshed in mind as well as body—wiser and better farmers the coming spring. Nor was the spirit of investigation allowed to rest satisfied with the means of improvement furnished by the foregoing causes. Conversation led to thought, and sought resource in reading, and now every member of that club takes at least one, many of them three or four agricultural publications, which are always fraught with instruction sufficient to counterbalance more than ten times the cost of their procurement.—*Amer. Jour. of Ag. and Science.*

Science in the Kitchen.—Professor Liebig, in a letter to Prof. Silliman, says:—"The method of roasting is obviously the best to make flesh the most nutritious. But it does not follow that boiling is to be interdicted. If a piece of meat be put into cold water, and this heated to boiling, and boiled until it is 'done,' it will become harder and have less taste, than if the same piece has been thrown into water already boiling. In the first case the matters grateful to the smell and taste, go into the extract—the soup; in the second, the albumen of the meat coagulates from the surface inward, and envelopes the interior, with a layer which is impregnable to water. In the latter case, the soup will be indifferent, but the meat delicious."

Wheat—Method of Increasing a crop from Twenty to Thirty Bushels.

BY IRA HOPKINS.

Where you have a good clover sod, let the clover grow until the first of June; then turn the clover all under, and roll the sod smooth and pulverize the ground with a light harrow, and about the 25 of June, sow 2½ bushels of corn to the acre: after harrowing it well, roll the land smooth. About the last of August take your roller and press the corn down as flat as possible, (going round with the roller the same way you intend to plow the land,) then plow as deep as possible, and turn the corn all under, and

follow with the roller, pressing all down flat.

Thus, you have two crops well mixed with the soil for manure. Then take a light harrow or cultivator and pulverize the ground fine and sow your wheat the middle of September and if you do not get a better crop, tell me I am mistaken in a cheap way for manuring land. The corn will grow so thick that it will keep every other vegetable down, and leave the land clean.

Auburn, September, 1848.

Wet Lands.—Farmers, as a general thing, are too remiss in the business of improving their wet lands. In some sections, where the rapid increase of population has greatly enhanced the price of arable soils, and their products, we find something like a regular system of drainage adopted, and a very decided and marked improvement in the management of most of the details of the farm, as the inevitable result.

There can be no question, that most of our low bog lands possess high value, and are calculated to become extremely valuable, for most agricultural uses when properly managed and freed from the deteriorating effects of the superabundant waters by which they have been so long submerged.

We find that all low lands which are continually, or periodically submerged, produce some aquatic plants, all of which are permitted to grow and decay without being removed. The *Humus* thus produced, is consequently allowed to accumulate, and when the water is drawn off, we find a deep, rich bed of *muck*, which is replete with the most energetic vegetable principles, and capable of sustaining, without exhausting, different crops of grain and grass, for a series of many years without the assistance of any manure, or of any other ameliorating agent, except the plow or spade.—*Ex. Paper.*

Experiments.—The London Horticultural Society has adopted the practice of trying "every experiment, however ludicrous, that has been so brought forward as to excite public attention; that an official report may be published of its fallacy, instead of denouncing it without trial, which often strengthens sinister schemes,—or reporting its success if it turns out well, on authority which cannot be questioned.

Never find fault with girls, very young girls, in particular, if they are decided romps—but be thankful that they have health and spirits necessary for romping. Better a romp, than have a narrow chest and a flushed face.

Never deceive a child.—Never promise him what you do mean to perform. Never forget to do for him as you promised.

A Great Nursery.—Perhaps the largest nursery in the world, is Booth's in Holstein, one of

the Danish provinces. It consists of 180 acres, and requires on an average, 130 men and 20 women, to cultivate it. Eighty packers are employed during the packing season. The average profit, for the last thirty years, has been \$15,000 annually, though at one time for twelve years, the sale of dahl as alone netted \$50,000 per annum, and to which eleven acres are still devoted. Some rare Orchidious plants sell for \$300 each. Of this family of plants, they have 2000 varieties, and 2000 of the Dahlia. The collection of ornamental trees is enormous.

Pruning Removed Trees.—Many experiments have shown the value of shortening in the heads of transplanted trees—the following, from a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, furnishes decided proof:—One instance out of many,—a cherry tree was transplanted after the leaves had appeared; they fell off, but by watering they re-appeared. But early in summer, they turned yellow, and began again to fall. The top was then all cut off, leaving a single rod or stem, and the wounds were covered with grafting wax. It shot out new branches and flourished finely. We have known small trees successfully removed after making some inches of growth, by keeping the roots well immersed in mud, accompanied with a very heavy pruning of the parts above ground.

A Sure Way to Protect the Bee from the Miller.—MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was this summer witness, in a Western State, to a contrivance for protecting the bee from the miller, which was novel to me, and, indeed, to the contriver himself, until it struck his mind in the beginning of the season.

Thinking it may be a novelty to all your readers, I will give a description of it:

The contrivance I witnessed was this: "A bee-house 8 feet square and 8 feet high, surmounted by a roof running up into a spire, with a weathercock. In the middle of each of the four sides of the house was a close fitting door of sufficient width and height to allow persons to enter with ease standing erect. Within was a series of three shelves, or platforms, one over the other, four feet square, supported by corner posts reaching from the ground to the top of the walls, and morticed perhaps into cross pieces from the top of the walls. These platforms would accommodate from 12 to 16 common hives. In the day time all these doors were fastened open, but as soon as the bees were in at the evening, they were closed. Early in the morning they were again thrown open, and the little prisoner let forth to his toil. In the winter the doors are to be kept locked, except when access is wanted to the hives."

By the means above stated, the miller was kept completely from the hives. He would often be seen coming round in the evening, and knocking in vain for admittance.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

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From the Michigan State Gazette.

The Michigan Farmer.—This excellent Agricultural Journal we notice is to be enlarged by the first of January next. As a Journal devoted to the interests of the farmer, it does honor to our State and Agricultural community at large.

From the Marshall Statesman.

The Michigan Farmer.—The seventh volume of the *Michigan Farmer*, will commence on the first of January next.—WARREN ISHAM is the well known and able Editor. It is to be simultaneously published at Detroit and Niles after the first of January. It is proposed to enlarge by adding another column to each page, which will give it a place among the largest and cheapest agricultural Journals in the land. The paper is a credit to the state, and should be well sustained.

From the Michigan Christian Herald.

Michigan Farmer.—This Journal which has been conducted with distinguished spirit and ability the past year, is about to commence a new volume, enlarged and improved—the enlargement only conditioned on the accession of a large increase of subscribers. This condition, the farmers of Michigan, if we mistake not their character, will cheerfully accept. The Farmer has faithfully served their interests the past year and they can scarcely do themselves a greater favor than to aid its editor in carrying out the contemplated improvement.

A Good Beginning.

Our friends have made a good beginning. New names are coming in apace. We have received from one place the names of more than twenty new subscribers, all of whom have taken a certain Eastern agricultural Journal the present year, and not one of whom has been a subscriber to the *Michigan Farmer*. From several other places we have received large accessions. This is encouraging, and if our friends go on as they have begun, the enlargement of the paper is secured beyond peradventure.

A Thought.—The new year is at hand, and doubtless those dear friends of ours, who profess to have read the Farmer with so much pleasure and profit, will wish it a "happy one" to us. And such an expression has already been made by a portion of our subscribers; it came along

with their subscriptions. And to those who have hitherto debarred themselves from all participation in so grateful a feeling, we would suggest, that they make it a point to send us our little dues between this and the first of January. How could they make a more appropriate expression of their good will? Come now, let us have a good understanding on this matter, good feeling, and good cheer. But how is this possible in the existing state of things?

Mistakes of A. C. H.

Our correspondent, A. C. H. whose communication appears in our last, has undertaken to set us right in regard to the true reason why so few farmers, comparatively, find their way into our legislative assemblies. But is A. C. H. willing to stake the issue on the reasons he gives? Is any intelligent farmer prepared to do so?—We certainly have a higher appreciation of the intelligence and good sense of our farming population, than to believe that they make choice of professional men for legislators, out of charity, because they cannot get a living in any other way. If such be the fact, is it not *prima facie* evidence, that our farmers are not only unfit for legislators themselves, but even unfit to be entrusted with the elective franchise? Certainly, if the above reason be the true one, then there ought to be a law passed forthwith, depriving our whole farming population of the right of suffrage.

No, but "they get themselves nominated, the farmers not taking interest enough to attend the nominatory conventions." Very well, then it amounts to this, that the farmers, knowing these men to be "incapable of getting a living in any other way," out of charity, suffer them to meet in conventions, and nominate themselves, and then, to prove themselves true to their charitable feeling, very obsequiously vote them into office. Now we submit it to the intelligence and good sense of our farmers whether this view of the subject, does not sink them far lower in the scale, than the view which we presented? Surely our farmers will not consider themselves complimented by a reason which makes idiots of them all.

Another reason assigned by A. C. H. viz, that the farmers do not desire a nomination, because they will not stoop to the use of such means as are necessary to secure their election, is an equally unfortunate one. By whom, we pray, are the nominees elected? Do they not depend

for their election upon the three millions of farmers? With whom then, are these unscrupulous means used, if not with the farmers? According to this view of the subject then, the farmers, knowing beforehand how unscrupulously they are to be used in the matter, just close their eyes, and march straight to the polls. A very obsequious set indeed! Are our farming population satisfied to have thier intelligence and good sense thus rated? We have mistaken them, if they are.

Again, is it worse for a man to make use of unscrupulous means to obtain the vote of another, than it is for that other to consent to be unscrupulously used? What is the difference? Simply this, that the one is the principal and the other the agent. The one lays his own plans of self-aggrandizement, and the other executes them for him. This agent either knows better or he does not. If he does not know any better, then surely he is low enough in the scale of intelligence. If he does know better, then it is equally certain, that he is a very depraved being. A. C. H. may take whichever horn of the dilemma he chooses. If he choose the one, our farmers will not thank him for his compliment to their intelligence—if the other, then what becomes of their honesty, for which A. C. H. professes so high an esteem.

We place a higher estimate upon both the intelligence and the honesty of our farmers. We believe them to be capable of acting for themselves. Indeed we will go so far as to say, that there is far more intelligence among our farming population than characterizes the population of our cities, and far more honesty too. And if our country is to be saved from the machinations of designing demagogues, that great gulph which has swallowed up all the former republics of the earth, that salvation is to come from our agricultural population. They are the true saviours of the country.

But while there is much intelligence, and a good degree of honesty, among our farmers, there is a sad lack of education. We do not mean, that they cannot read, and write, and cypher. We mean, that they lack that mental discipline, without which, they cannot make the knowledge they may possess available, as public men, and hence, when they get into our legislative bodies, they have so little confidence in themselves, that but here and there one is to be found, who has the confidence to open his mouth

upon any important question. And farmers have so little confidence in each other's capabilities in this respect, that they prefer, as a general thing, to entrust the management of their affairs to those who have separate and distinct interests of their own to look after. True, we have many honorable exceptions to this remark. We have many farmers in our own state, who are capable of acting, and have acted a conspicuous part in legislative debate, and done honor to the station they occupied. But how few, comparatively, have they been. And how true is it, that some half a dozen lawyers, or other professional men, generally control and give direction to the entire machinery of legislative action, both in our own and other states.

But this ought not so to be, and need not be. Far better would it be for our farmers to consent to be taxed, for the purpose of educating a portion of their number to look after their interests. And better still would it be for them to be taxed for the purpose of sustaining a system of general education of a far higher order than has hitherto obtained: such as would lay the foundation for intellectual eminence to such of their sons as might have an inclination that way. And all that would be necessary to this end, would be to engraft upon our common school system the science of agriculture, and that only so far, that our youth may be schooled to an acquaintance with its elementary principles.

Another excellent method to brush up the faculties of our farmers, is for them to organize themselves into Farmers' Clubs, for the purpose of comparing views and eliciting discussion.

And then, when our farmers, shall generally avail themselves of the advantages of the new system of husbandry, they will find themselves bereft of the excuse, that they have no time to read. Especially should they devote only one half of the time which they would thus gain, to that purpose they would have no occasion to complain, that they have no time to read. And, the more they read, the better versed they would become in the secrets of their art, and the more time they would be able to command; and on the other hand, the more time they thus gained, the more they could devote to reading, and thus would they be able to take the reins into their own hands, and manage their own concerns.

But we must stop, adding simply by way of apology, that the article of A. C. H. was put in type during our absence, and without our having seen it. We would not have our correspondents suppose, that we take pleasure in exposing their mistakes. Far, very far from it. It has been a matter of painful necessity this time, a necessity which would have been avoided, had we been at our post. Mean time we say to A. C. H. do not be discouraged; the best miss it sometimes. You have written some good articles for the Farmer, and we hope to receive other favors from the same source, nothing a day

☞ We tender our thanks to our brethren of the press, for the very kind notices they have given us. In addition to those upon another page we give the following from the Pontiac Jacksonian.

The Michigan Farmer.—The proprietor of this excellent agricultural journal, intends to enlarge it greatly and embellish it with cuts, making it the largest and cheapest journal in the land. Every farmer should become a subscriber at once.

For the Michigan Farmer.

The Farmer—Potatoe Rot.

ORIEN, Nov. 23d, 1848.

MR. ISHAM :—I have been a subscriber for the Farmer two years, and would not do without it for twice its cost now that I have learned to appreciate its value. It is far better adapted to the means, circumstances, and necessities of farmers in a newly settled country, than the Genesee Farmer, besides affording such a good opportunity for the farmers of our state to make known to their brother farmers the discoveries and improvements they may make; and in return appropriate to their own use the experience of many other farmers, thus firmly securing to the entire mass of reading contemporaries that knowledge which has been bought by years of experience, and which might otherwise be lost to thousands. Your paper is just what the farmers of Michigan want. The semi-monthly summary of general intelligence precludes the necessity of taking any other paper for the news of the day. I have vainly endeavored to get all my neighbors to subscribe, but they are not yet ready. But I have fulfilled your requirements. I have doubled the subscription so far as I am concerned, and if they all do as well, we shall have the proposed improvements.

I am eager to see friend Hopson's cause of, and remedy for, the potatoe disease. All remedies have proved fruitless in this vicinity, and the rot has made dreadful havoc during the last season; there is hardly enough left in this vicinity for seed the ensuing spring. I am satisfied from experience, that wet ground facilitates the rot, and that in the place of barn yard manure, either lime, plaster, ashes, or salt, should be used. The first should be applied to the seed at planting, the others not until the shoots have broke ground. Salt should never be put on unless the leaves are dry, lest its speedy solution should injure the plants.

CHAS. K. CARPENTER.

The Insect.

The following from the postmaster at Unadilla, Livingston Co. lets us into some secrets in regard the habits of the Hessian Fly, which are at variance with the reported observations of many others.

MR. ISHAM :—Enclosed you will find four dollars and five names. I tried to get more new subscribers, but the Hessian Fly, committed such depredations on the last wheat crop, that people feel most too poor.

I and some others saw the Fly depositing its eggs on wheat as late as the middle of October this last fall. I mention this because it is the general opinion that they do not deposit their eggs as late as that. The most favorable time to catch the little rogues at it, is a little before sundown, in a clear warm day.

D. S. DENTON.

Remedy for Founder.

Robert Garner Esq. of White Lake, Oakland Co. in transmitting payment for the sixth and seventh volumes of the Farmer, (upon which he takes occasion to pass a compliment) gives us the following morsel of his experience in the cure of a foundered horse.

'I had a young horse foundered a few days since, in consequence of a unruly ox, and I tried the remedy recommended in the Farmer of the 15th of August, and it proved a perfect cure; and I would recommend it as being the best remedy for a foundered horse that I have ever seen tried.'

☞ Our title page and index occupy so much space, that we are placed somewhat at a disadvantage in the present number.

A characteristic present.—A splendid plow has been presented by some agriculturist, to Hon. J. W. Farnally, member of Congress from Crawford, Pa., for his defeat of the attempt to have Wood's plow again patented; Wood being dead some twenty years, and speculators having the matter in their own hands. Now only that Farally sifted this case to the bottom, we believe that the patent would have been obtained. The bill passed the Senate, but was nailed to the floor of the House.—*Scientific American.*

To teach a horse to lie down.—First, with some soft handkerchief or cloth, tie up one fore leg; then, with a stick tap him on the other, and say "kneel." Sometimes by rubbing him on the head, and patting him on the leg, you will induce him to lie down. It appears that all horses are inclined to obey when you teach them that you will not hurt them.—*Domestic Animals.*

For the Michigan Farmer.

The Horse.

Much attention has been paid, within a few years, to the improvement of the horse. Experienced propagators have placed great importance upon the male, while the female has been comparatively neglected. Both sides of the pedigree should be equally good. Experience proves, that not only their natural but improved qualities are transmitted by the progeny to the offspring. The pointer, which is of Spanish origin, acquires the habit of pausing at game. This propensity is propagated to his species, and even is not lost by a factitious intermixture with our own fox hounds and other dogs. Animal habits are hereditary. In this country, sheep feed in flocks, but in some countries of Europe among the sterile mountains, they feed separately. And it takes three generations to naturalize them to flock together.

The speed of the horse, which is acquired, becomes, in the course of three generations hereditary, and is inherited by his offspring without training. There are so many opinions in relation to this animal, and such conflict in the views of the best judges, that it would be almost superfluous to attempt to describe the points that form a perfect model of him.

The constitution best calculated for the turf, differs essentially from that best suited for roadsters, the carriage or draught. There are some points, that universal experience has proved to be so essential in the form and constitution of a good horse, that they are generally acquiesced in. The head should be small in proportion to the body; forehead high, broad and wide; eyes projecting from their socket, bright and expressive; nostrils largely extended and prominent, indicating good lungs, large windpipe, and free breathing apparatus; the neck small near the head, but large and full at the shoulders; the breast broad, deep and full; the chest expanded, giving larger girth than size would indicate; this will ensure speed and bottom; weathers high and thrown back; the hair short and silky which indicates a fine texture of flesh; the ribs oval and the flanks well ribbed up; the back short and straight; the hips well spread, and long, with a gradual curve, giving more length than breadth; the legs straight, thin and flat, with muscle prominent and distinct.

The horse with a large, bony, round leg, large head, thick neck, and dull eye, is generally slow and inactive, fit only for a draught horse, with a forehead "depressed, narrow and low above the eyes, and broad behind the ears, and invariably vicious." Those with a narrow chest, coarse

flesh, open bones, gaunt form, are predisposed to disease, and will seldom endure. It is not projecting bones, but muscular strength, that gives endurance. Large bones must be lined with corresponding muscles to give strength and endurance.

The training of the horse is indispensable to domesticate and render him safe and trustworthy. This animal soon becomes attached to his attendants, and will obey their commands, with the fidelity of a servant. Napoleon's charger is said to have become so attached to his master, that he would dismount, without ceremony a stranger.

Force or violence should seldom be resorted to, to tame the horse. Kindness will invariably effect what force would fail to do. If the horse becomes vicious, beating and bruising will not prove a remedy. The most kind and gentle treatment, combined with firmness and perseverance, will generally overcome obstinacy. Take the animal into a small, confined place, where he sees no prospect of retreat, train him first without a load, until he will obey your commands, then with a light draught, go on increasing until you have subjected him to obedience, and inspired him with courage and confidence, which will ensure the draught of a fall load. Never suffer him to be overtasked; throw off the load rather than discourage the animal. In the most desperate cases, drawing by the neck, or some other part of the body, is preferable to bruising, and far more effectual. If the horse has contracted the vicious habit of lying down, confine him down for one whole day and he will seldom repeat the experiment.

MICHIGAN.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Report of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

MR. ISHAM:—There are several Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and Farmer's Clubs, within the limits of our state; each of them undoubtedly has done and is still doing something for the benefit of the public. Thinking this to be the case, I regret that I have not had the pleasure of seeing any published account of the transactions of any one of them, excepting the Detroit Horticultural Society. As these societies and clubs are organized and work for the benefit of all who feel an interest in agriculture and horticulture, I think their reports should be circulated as widely as possible.

How shall this be done? Through the columns of the Michigan Farmer, of course. For I doubt not, that every farmer and horticulturist in the state who knows what is for his interest, is now or will soon become a subscriber, and any one who does not know what is for his interest,

should subscribe, that he may through its columns, find out much that is for his interest to know.

If the secretary of each society, and club would furnish a report of their proceedings for this paper, they would undoubtedly confer a great and lasting benefit upon many of its readers. Persons residing in portions of the state remote from any agricultural society, will see by these reports, what are some of the advantages to be derived from their exhibitions, addresses, debates &c. This will stimulate them to organize similar societies in their own neighborhood, and the more we have of them, the better it will be for the whole community, for each will endeavor to excel, and all will find their profit in the ready sale and increased value of their superior productions. I hope to see in the next number of this paper, a response to this from Kalamazoo and other societies.

J. C. HOLMES.

DETROIT, December 9th, 1848.

Who will Reply?

Will some of our intelligent farmers who are well versed in the improved system of husbandry, take the matter in hand, and furnish the information which Mr. Saunders asks. He has begun right. It is encouraging to see our young farmers "trying to learn." We trust the information he seeks, will soon be forth-coming.

For the Michigan Farmer.

UNION CITY, Branch Co., Nov, 18, 1848.

MR. ISHAM:—Being one of your delinquent subscribers for the present volume, I comply with your proposition, and enclose two dollars.

I have read the present volume of the Farmer, with much interest, and I trust with profit. The idea of making it the channel through which the farmers may tell each other what they learn day by day, cannot but be productive of good, although many of them, like myself, will be receivers rather than contributors. I value the information which actual farmers are gaining as the results of experience, and feel much more confidence in following them, than the theory of some doctor or lawyer, that has never been reduced to practice. I am young and inexperienced, and have not as yet ascertained any new facts that would be of value to communicate; shall be glad to when they occur. I trust the time is not distant, when the farmers

in each county, will organize themselves for purposes of mutual improvement.

I would like to make some inquiries. My farm is timber land soil, is variable, some parts quite sandy, very well adapted to grain, others pretty strongly tinctured with clay, which grows grass well, also black muck in some places has the predominance. I have as much cleared as I think will be profitable with my means to manage. Wishing to fall into some system of rotation, I have seeded down pretty much all of it, intending to commence next spring breaking the first seeded, which is some four or five years standing. How often is it best to break, what crop first to grow, how long to keep up, and what succession of crops, to keep up the land, applying what kind of manure is most available having respect to the kind of crop, as some crops would not be profitable to raise on a large scale. Perhaps some brother farmer is making the experiment on such land; if so, I should like to hear from him. You will perceive I am not accustomed to expressing my thoughts on paper, therefore excuse mistakes.*

Yours,

A. A. SAUNDERS.

* "Never mind that." Just come forward in your own native homespun, and you will have no occasion to be ashamed of yourself, whereas, if you attempt to deck yourself in borrowed drapery, you will be sure to be laughed at.

And who is there, among all the farmers of Michigan, that does not fall into the ranks of one or the other of the two classes designated by Mr. S. viz: instructors or learners? Who that has nothing to communicate, has nothing to learn? If there be such a one, he must be a sort of prodigy in nature, and if any of our readers know of such a man, we would thank them to inform us of his whereabouts. Until then, we shall take it for granted, that there is no such man, and if we are right in this conjecture, then surely every farmer in the state, who has nothing valuable to say to his brother farmers, should dismiss all his false pride, and sit himself down in the position of a learner at the feet of his superiors, and "try to learn." And how can he place himself in a more eligible position, as a learner, than to follow the example of Mr. S. and state his difficulties through the Farmer. Our word for it, some one will be found among the readers of the Farmer, who will respond to the call, and communicate the information sought. [Ed.]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gold Hunting in California.—The following letter is from the Tribune.

Sirs:—I embrace this opportunity to inform you of my situation, which is bad enough. All hands have left me but two: they will stay till the cargo is landed and the ballast in, then they will go. Both mates will leave in a few days and then I will have only the two boys, and I am fearful that they will run. I have got all landed but 900 barrels; on Monday I shall get off ballast, if the weather is good. There's no help to be got at any price. The store ship that sailed from here ten days ago, took three of my men at \$100 per month. There is nothing that anchors here but what loses their men. I have had a hard time in landing the cargo; I go in the boat every load. If I can get it on shore I shall save the freight. As for the ship, she will lay here a long time, for there's not the least chance of getting a crew. The coasters are giving \$100 per month. All the ships at San Francisco have stripped and laid up. The Flora of New London, is at San Francisco, all left. You probably have heard of the situation of things here. A sailor will be up at the mines for two months, work on his own account, and come down with from two to three thousand dollars, and those who go in parties do much better. I have been offered \$20 dollars per day to go, by one of the first men here, and work one year. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the gold that is got here.

Congress.—A bill has already been introduced in the House, to admit California and New Mexico as a state; also a bill for the reduction of postage.

From the report of the postmaster general, it appears, that there is a surplus in his department, over and above all expenditures, of \$450,000.

The imports and Exports of the United States for the past year, are nearly equal, the former being something less than a million more than the latter. Last year, our exports exceeded our imports by twelve millions.

The cholera, that scourge of the human family, has arrived in New York, and is multiplying its victims, some seventy have already fallen.

There has been a great freshet in Clinton River, sweeping away milldams, bridges, &c. The report is, that not a dam or bridge is left on the river, from Rochester down.

By Telegraph.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 13th. **SENATE.**—Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the citizens of New Mexico, praying for an organization of a Territorial Government.—Mr. Clayton expressed himself in favor of organizing on the same terms as proposed and advocated by himself last year.

HOUSE.—Mr. Palfrey, in pursuance of previous notice, asked leave to bring in a bill pro-

hibiting slavery in the District of California, which was refused. Mr. Root offered a resolution directing the committee on territories to report a bill organizing New Mexico into a state, and excluding slavery wholly therefrom. A motion was made to lay it on the table, rejected.

The Ohio Legislature.—COLUMBUS, Dec. 12—8 P. M.—In the Senate, Arnold, Democrat, elected Sergeant-at-Arms. No organization of the House. Whigs meet and adjourn. Democrats continue in session night and day, living on bread and cheese. Reports in circulation at Columbus that Governor Bebb will take advantage of the present state of affairs to hold his office over time. Ford and friends have become excited. A general row anticipated.

N. Y., Dec. 13—3 P. M.—Dr. Whiting reports four new cases of Cholera at Quarantine; no deaths. Two of the new cases had no connection with passengers, by the ship New York. No new cases in the city.

N. Y. Dec. 13—3 P. M.—Books are opened at the bank of America for subscriptions to a joint stock company which has been formed for building a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. The trustees are C. W. Lawrence and others equally distinguished in the city. Preliminary surveys already ordering for the route and it is said the road will be completed in two years.

Fire at Sea.—Captain Trotter, of the British bark *Blakely* arrived at New York on the 4th from Cardiff, (Wales) reports that on the 18th ult at 5 P. M. he discovered a ship on fire in the direction of E. N. E. of his course. He immediately bore up for her, and at 8 P. M. passed around her so near as to be able to see it was the hull of a large vessel, probably a steam-ship burned to the water's edge. There was no signs of her crew, boats or spars.

To our Subscribers.—Those of our subscribers, who are in arrears from the commencement of the present volume of the Farmer, and from whom there is now due one dollar and seventy-five cents, shall be credited for two years, (for the present volume and the next) if they will send us two dollars within a reasonable time. They may remit through the postmasters, or through the mail, for a time, at our risk and expense.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	\$4 00	Salt,	\$1 37 a	\$ 1 25
Corn, bus.	a 50	Butter,	14 a	13
Oats,	a 25	Eggs, doz.		15
Rye,	a 37	Hides, lb.	3 a	6 1/2
Barley,	56 a	Wheat, bus.		78
Hogs, 100 lbs.	2 25 a	2 50	Hams, lb.	6 a 60
Apples, bush	25 a	50	Onions, bu.	41 a 50
Potatoes,		50	Cranberries,	a 1 20
Hay, ton,	8 00 a	10 00	Buckwheat 100 lbs.	1 50
Wool, lb.	14 a	28	Indian meal, "	1 00
Peas, bu,	a 75	Beef, do	3 50 a	4 55
Beans,	75 a	80	lard, lb. retail,	7
Beef, bbl.	6 00 a	7 00	Honey,	10
Pork,	10 50 a	11 50	Apples, dried,	1 00
White fish,	6 00 a	7 00	Peaches, do	2 00
Trout,	5 50 a	6 50	Clover seed, bu.	a 450
God fish, lb.	5 a	5 1/2	Herd's grass do	1 00
Cheese,	6 a	8	Flax do	75
Wood, cord	2 25 a	50	Lime, " bbl	75



Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse.

No. 18 (OLD No. 10,) FRONT ST., ROCHESTER.

At this Establishment can be found all sorts of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, a large and excellent assortment of Flower Seeds—a large lot of Clover and Timothy Seed, Orchard and Lawn Grass, Red Top, Lucerne, White Dutch Clover, Millet, Hemp, Flax Seed, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, different kinds Peas and Beans, Seed Corn of different kinds, various kinds of Seed Potatoes, Potato Onions, Onion Sets, Top Onions, &c., &c.

IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &c., such as Pennock's Patent Wheat Drill—Broad Cast Sowing Machines—Corn Planters, Seed Sowers, Fanning Mills—10 different kinds of Straw Cutters, prices from \$3 50 to \$28—Plows as follows: Massachusetts Subsoil, various sizes, do. Sward C, do. Eagle 25, do. different sizes Side Hill, Michigan Subsoil, Delano or Diamond Plows, Burrall's Wheel Plow, Wisconsin Plow, Gang and Corn Plows, and several kinds of plow points—Cob and Corn Grinders, different kinds of Corn Shellers, one and two horse Cultivators, Langdon's Horse Hoe or Cultivator, Drags and Drag Teeth; Horse and hand rakes, various kinds of garden rakes—steel and iron shovels and spades of different kinds—cast-steel and steel plated hoes, different kinds—ladies garden spades and hoes, toy spades and hoes—cast-steel and German steel manure forks and hooks—grain cradles; cradle, grass and bush scythes—bush and grass hooks; grain sickles; Hay knives; grafting, pruning and budding knives; clover and grass seed sieves, pea sieves—cheese presses, hoops and tubs—common and patent churns—cattle knobs and bull rings—curry combs and horse cards—ox yokes and bows—hedge shears, pruning saws—Canary birds and cages—hot bed plants in their season—Eglantine or Michigan running rose roots—and many other things which a limited space will not allow us to mention.

We have done business through one season, and are pleased to be able to say that we have been more liberally patronized than we anticipated when we began. We hope, and believe, that we have so dealt with those who have favored us with their custom, that they will not hesitate to give us their favors hereafter—and we hope others will try us. All favors will be duly and thankfully appreciated.

Garden Seeds put up at this Establishment can be found at most of the Stores in the State of New York west of Utica, and in some parts of Canada.

RAPALJE & BRIGGS.

Rochester, April, 1847.

(4-tf)

New Paper Warehouse, at Buffalo.

The subscribers. (Proprietors of the well known GENESEE MILLS, of Rochester,) are now opening an extensive Warehouse in Buffalo, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the various kinds of PAPER, such as Printing, in all its varieties Foolscap, Letter, Folio Post, Flat Cap, Demy, Medium, Fine Colored Medium, Yellow and Blue Tobacco, Post Office, Seed, Envelope and Wrapping Paper, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

Our facilities for manufacturing, and our connection with some of the largest Eastern Manufactories, enables us to offer greater inducement to purchasers than have been heretofore known in this market. Printers desiring Paper of any special size or quality, can have it made to order, with nearly as great facility as though our Mills were situated in this city; for in these days we order by Lightning and answer by Steam. The patronage of the printers of the west is particularly solicited.

We shall also keep open a market for RAGS, and shall pay the highest market price in Cash at all times for this commodity. To those who wish to exchange Rags for Paper we can offer special inducements.

In short, we would say to all who have occasion to use Paper of any description, or who Rags to dispose of, please call at the Genesee Paper Warehouse, Merchants' Exchange, corner of Prime-st. and Prime Canal.

STODDARD & FREEMAN.

BUFFALO, July, 1847.

(8-tf)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machine.

THE Subscriber having perfected and patented his Machine for Cutting Grass, now offers it to the public, with the utmost confidence in its success.

It is composed entirely of Iron, and its simple construction,—light weight (less than 500 lbs.) the ease with which it is propelled, and the close and even manner in which it cuts, gives him every confidence in its being universally adopted by the farmer, when once seen in operation.

During the present summer, its qualities have been thoroughly tested, and numerous testimonials have been received, certifying to the perfect manner in which it operates, and its ability to cut from 12 to 15 acres pr day with ease, on all properly prepared land.

The price of the machine is \$100 and any application addressed to the subscriber for them, or for the right to manufacture and vend them in any part of the United States, will meet with prompt attention.

WM. F. KETCHUM.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1847.

The proprietor submits the annexed testimonial as to the usefulness and performance of the above machine:

We, the undersigned, having seen the Mowing Machine lately invented by Wm. F. Ketchum, used upon the farm of A. Griffin, in Hamburg, hereby certify that we were highly pleased with its operation, and have no doubt of its perfect success. The field on which it was used was rough and stony; but even under this disadvantage, the grass was as smooth and evenly cut as on other meadows cut with a scythe. With a little care in clearing the land from stumps and stones, we have every confidence in its perfect success in cutting $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres pr hour through the day, with one span of horses.

**JAMES GRIFFIN, 2d,
A. GRIFFIN.**

Mr. W. F. KETCHUM—Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that in the trial of your Mowing Machine upon my farm last Monday, its operations far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The rapidity and evenness with which it cut, and the ease with which it was propelled, was truly astonishing, and fully satisfied me (as well as all who were present to witness its performance) that it will eventually supercede the use of the scythe, upon all our properly prepared mowing lands.

Hamburg, August, 1847.

JOSEPH DEUEL.

Having seen Mr. Ketchum's Mowing Machine used, we hereby certify to its having operated with perfect success. Its light weight, (500 lbs.) simple construction, the ease with which it is propelled, and the perfect manner in which it cuts, render it to the farmers one of the most useful inventions of the present day.

**ISAAC DEUEL.
CUSHING SWIFT.**

[10-3m]

HATS AND CAPS FOR 1847.

CLARK & GILMAN, 23 State-street, Rochester, keep every thing in their line—White and Black Beavers; German, American and English Moleskins; White and Black Brush; White and Blue Cassimere; Coney; Angola; Musk Rat; Saxony; Nutria. Panama; Leghorn; Pedal, Michigan and Dunstable Straw; Rice Straw; Palm Leaf, Manilla, &c.

Also—Every variety and style of CAPS, such as Cloth, Silk, Glazed Silk, Glazed Linen, Muslin, Silk Velvet, Fancy Colors—Also Boys Belts, &c.

THIS FALL

We shall have the LARGEST STOCK of BUFFALO ROBES and MUFFS ever offered in this section of the State.

We pledge ourselves to undersell any similar establishment in Rochester, or any where else west of New York. We want it distinctly understood that we

CHARGE NOTHING FOR LOOKING!

So come and examine for yourself. All articles warranted to wear well and give good satisfaction.

CLARK & GILMAN, (successors to John Calhoun.)

[8-tf]

No. 23 State-St., Rochester, N. Y.

Farmers, Look to Your Interest!



J. W. HATCH & Co., No. 20 State Street, Rochester, employ about 75 or 80 experienced workmen in the manufacture of **BOOTS and SHOES**, of a superior quality, which they are selling as cheap as those purchased in any Eastern Market of the same quality. Is it not for your INTEREST to sustain mechanics who consume the Produce of your farms at home, and who render you a better return for your money than any other class of Shoe Dealers?

Will you call at HATCH & Co's Shoe Store and examine?

[8-3m]

WOODWARD & CONNOR,

IMPORTERS of and dealers in **FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**—Malleable Iron Castings, Carriage Trimmings, Springs, &c., &c.—No. 205 Pearl street, (second door from Maiden Lane.) New York.

WM. S. WOODWARD,

JOHN S. CONNOR.

Horticultural Advertisements.

Fruit Trees, of Select Varieties, FOR SALE AT THE NURSERY OF J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

THE aim of the Proprietor has been to select the very finest varieties only, which their time of ripening, excellence, and productiveness, render eminently desirable. This selection has been made personally, after many years careful examination, from several hundred sorts in bearing.

No kinds are ever offered for sale but such as have been fully tested in a bearing state, so as to insure in all cases their genuineness or excellence.

The collection of Apples consists of many thousand trees, which are mostly of large growth, and besides the best standard varieties, includes the finest new sorts, as Northern Spy, Early Joe, &c.

The Cherries comprise the most celebrated varieties, and the trees are large, straight, and handsome. A good collection of Peaches, Apricots, and other kinds of fruits, all at moderate prices.

A large and select assortment of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants, including many of the most rich and brilliant Roses of new and rare kinds.

Catalogues furnished gratis on all post-paid applications. Trees securely packed with mudded roots in wet moss so as to be sent with perfect safety by Canal or Railroad.

Macedon, 10th month, 1st, 1847.

[10-2]

Oswego Nurseries and Floral Garden.

J. P. W. ALLEN, Esq., having sold his interest in this establishment to E. A. SHELTON, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of SHELTON & KLINE.

Mr. ALLEN will in future devote his time as an amateur and market cultivator, and has kindly proffered his services in the introduction and testing of every new and rare variety, together with the use of his specimen grounds—and we flatter ourselves that we shall soon be to show the finest collection of Fruit in the Union, especially of *Pears* and *Perches*, to which our soil and climate seem remarkably well adapted.

The position of our Nurseries being the most northerly of any in the United States, and situated upon the immediate shore of the Lake, fully exposed to the winds, they serve as a protection from the severity of frosts to our more tender varieties of fruit, and at the same time render our trees much hardier, and far more desirable for transporting into every variety of soil and climate, than those grown in more southern section and on stimulated soils.

Our Trees are all vigorous, and free from the diseases with which most other Nurseries are infected. The *Yellows of the Peach*, and the *Frozen-Sap* and *Fire Blight of the Peach*, are diseases never known in these Nurseries.

We have now ready for sale some thirty thousand *Pear Trees* of the choicest varieties. Ten thousand *Pear Trees*, including all the most new and popular varieties, at 50 cents each—together with a few hundred of the *Oswego Beurre*, only to be obtained from these Nurseries, which can be supplied if desired at \$2 for trees two years from the graft. Grafts will be furnished at \$2 per variety, or dozen.

Our stock of Apples, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. &c., is also very large and desirable.

We have also a very fine assortment of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Our *Alantus* or *Celestial* Trees, of which we have several thousand, are of the largest size.

Our collection of *Roses*, *Bulbous Roots*, *Herbaceous* and *Green-house Plants*, is very extensive.

All articles sold as cheap as can be obtained from any other Nursery in the State, and warranted to be genuine. All orders promptly filled, and trees, shrubs and plants packed and shipped so as to go in good condition to any part of the States or Canadas.

Catalogues furnished gratis to all desiring.

All communications should be post paid—and all orders contain remittances to the amount desired.

[10-2m]

SHELTON & KLINE, Proprietors.

East Oswego, Sept. 20, 1847.

Choice Fruit Trees for Sale Cheap.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in large quantities, very cheap, 30,000 *PEACH TREES* of about 30 of the best market sorts. Persons wishing to buy to take west, or sell again, can be sure of being suited.

Also—50,000 grafted *Apple trees*, from one to four years old.—2,000 *Cherry*, and 3,000 *Pear trees*. 200,000 *Apple seedlings*, two years old, thrifty and stocky.

Catalogues furnished to applicants. All post-paid communications and orders containing remittances promptly attended to.

[10-2]

T. G. YEOMANS.

Walworth Nursery, Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1847.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

VERPLANCK & HILDRETH offer for sale this fall, at their NURSERY in Geneva, N. Y., 100,000 *PEAR SEEDLINGS*—30,000 *PLUM SEEDLINGS*—30,000 *CHERRY SEEDLINGS*—and 50,000 *APPLE SEEDLINGS*.

[8-4m]

Choice Bulbous Roots.

WE have just received an importation of fine Dutch *Hya-cinths*, *Tulips*, *Lillies*, *Crocus*, *Fris*, and other Flower Roots, in fine order—which we will pack and forward in large or small quantities at moderate prices. Plant any time during October or November for a fine display next spring—Also *Dahlia* Roots of the very finest new sorts—cheap.

[10-1m]

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, October 1, 1847.

Rochester Commercial Nursery,

MAIN ST., ONE MILE EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Office No. 8 Arcade Hall. —EJ

THE Subscribers invite the attention of the Public to their large collection of FRUIT TREES, which are offered for sale, for cash or on credit, upon reasonable terms. Our assortment comprises nearly all the varieties that are adapted to this climate, and can mostly be seen at the proper season, in bearing, upon the premises.

The greatest attention is paid by the proprietors to the correctness of nomenclature in this establishment, and all trees sold by them will be warranted correctly named.

A good assortment of

HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES,

also cultivated and kept for sale.

BISSELL, HOOKER, & SLOANE.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1847.

[10-2m]

A Choice Variety of Fruit Trees,

FOR SALE AT THE CAYUGA NURSERY.

15,000 *PEAR TREES* of the Choicest Varieties, viz:—White Doyenne (or Virgalieu), Gray Doyenne, Seckel, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Bartlett, Madeleine, Washington, Jargonelle, Summer Bonchretien, Steven's Genesee, Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seedling, Beurre Rose, Andrew's Beurre Deil, Thompson, Napoleon, Beurre de Capiaumont, St. Ghislain, Easter Beurre, Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Ananas d'Ete, Queen of the Low Country, Frederick de Wortemburg, Marie Louise, Vicar of Winkfield, Hacon's Incomparable, Gansel's Bergamot, Knight's Monarch, Autumn Bergamot, Surpasse Virgalieu, Beurre de Ranz, Glout Moreau, Columbia, Princes St. Germain, and Passe Colmar.

All of the above Trees are grown upon seedling stocks (not suckers,) and are mostly of LARGE SIZE.

Also—A fine assortment of *APPLE*, *PLUM*, *PEACH*, *CHERRY*, and *APRICOT TREES*; and *Grapes*, *Gooseberries*, *Raspberries*, *Strawberries*, &c.

All of the above will be properly packed (as per order,) and sent to any portion of the United States.

P. S. Orders not accompanied with remittance must contain satisfactory reference.

JOHN MORSE.

CAYUGA NURSERY, Sept. 25, 1847.

[10-1m]

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit the attention of fruit growers and dealers in trees, to their large stock offered for sale the ensuing autumn and next spring, consisting in part of

FORTY THOUSAND *APPLE TREES*,

Of the most esteemed varieties, from four to eight feet high, at \$12 to \$20 per 100; and \$100 to \$150 per 1000. 8,000 trees of the *NORTHERN SPY*, (one of the very best long keeping apples known,) five to seven feet high, 37½ cts. each or \$25 per 100; three to five feet high, 25 cts. each or \$18 per 100. 1,000 trees of the *EARLY JOE*, (a new and delicious summer apple; ripens August and September;) strong yearling trees 25 cts. each or \$2.50 per dozen. A number of select varieties are worked on *Paradise* stocks, adapting them to small gardens. These are one year from bud, of vigorous growth.

TWENTY THOUSAND *PEAR TREES*

Of various sizes, from three to seven feet high, embracing upwards of 200 of the best varieties to be found. 6,000 of these are on quince stocks, (mainly one year from the bud but very vigorous,) just right for training as *Dwarfs*, *Espaliers*, and *Pyramids*. A few hundred trees each of the *SWAN'S ORANGE* or *ONONDAGA*, and the *BELLE OF BRUSSELS*, (two unrivalled large rare fruits,) mostly strong yearlings, at \$1 each.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND *CHERRY TREES*,

From four to nine feet high, of the finest sorts, 5,000 of them being 2 years old from the bud, with fine heads. Price \$25 to \$40 per 100. A few hundred fine trees can be supplied, budded on the *Cerasus mahaleb*, forming dwarf trees adapted to garden culture.

TWELVE THOUSAND *PEACH TREES*,

Vigorous and free from all diseases, of 25 best market sorts; at \$12 to \$18 per 100, and \$100 to \$150 per 1,000.

Also, a large stock of all the other hardy fruits, as well as

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., At low rates by the quantity. The correctness of every article guaranteed.

Orders promptly executed, and trees and plants packed for safe transmission to any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe. Priced descriptive catalogues of Nursery and Green House departments sent gratis to post-paid applications.

Address

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Mount Hope Garden and Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 1, 1847.

Books, Stationery, Periodicals, &c.

10,000 Copies in 4 Months!

Cole's American Veterinarian,

OR Diseases of Domestic Animals, showing the Causes, Symptoms, and Remedies, and rules for restoring and preserving health by good management, with full directions for Training and Breeding.

BY S. W. COLE, ESQ.

This is emphatically a Book for every Farmer, and no Farmer's Library is complete without it. The demand for

TEN THOUSAND COPIES

in the short space of four months, speaks volumes in favor of the work. The Farmer has in this neat and compact vol. a complete

ENCYCLOPEDIA.

in which he may find the whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animals, familiarly discussed, and rules and remedies fully and clearly prescribed.

Highly recommendatory notices have been received from many of the most distinguished Farmers and Editors in the country. The following short extracts show in what estimation the work is held.

[From Ex-Governor Hill of N. H.]

"Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We understand that it has already had a free and extended sale. Many times its price, to almost any Farmer, may be saved in its purchase."

[From J. M. Weeks, of Vermont.]

"The American Veterinarian is the best book of the kind I have ever seen. Every Farmer ought to have one."

[Christian Mirror, Portland.]

"We think no Farmer would willingly be without this Book after glancing at the Table of Contents."

[Albany Cultivator.]

"This will be found a useful book. It speaks of diseases under the names by which they are known in this country, and the remedies prescribed are generally within reach of every Farmer, and may frequently be found on his own farm. We second the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every Farmer."

[American Agriculturist.]

"We recommend to all who keep Domestic Animals to procure Mr. Cole's new Book. The lives of many valuable animals might be saved by following his directions."

The price of this valuable Book, finely bound in leather, is 50 cents.

WANTED, FIFTY ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND ENTERPRISING AGENTS, to sell this Work, two in each State in the Union. A small capital of from \$25 to \$50 will be necessary for each Agent. Address, *post paid*, the Publishers.

JOHN F. JEWETT & CO.,

[9-3m]

23 Cornhill, Booksellers Row.

Stationery, Blank Books and Writing Papers.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 77 Maiden Lane, New York.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Blank Books and Stationery articles—Diamond Point Gold Pens—Letter Copying Presses—Manifold Letter Writers—superior Croton Ink, warranted to retain its jet black color, which they sell at the very lowest prices.

We have always on hand every description of Foreign PAPER and STATIONERY—Cap, Letter and Note Papers—Envelopes—Perforated Board, Bristol Board, Drawing Papers—Copy Books, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Port-folios, Scrap Books—Gold Paper, Tissue Paper—Chess-men, Backgammon Boards—Wax, Wafers—Slates, Pencils—Gold and Silver Pencil Cases—Writing Desks—Work Boxes—Quills—Tin Cash and Deed Boxes—and all articles kept by Stationers, at remarkably low prices.

Books suitable for County Clerks and public offices supplied.

Printing, Ruling and Binding executed at the lowest rates.

We should be pleased to have a call from those requiring articles in our line. Orders by mail will receive attention.

LEWIS FRANCIS,

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CYRUS H. LOUTREL, [8-1y"] Stationers, 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Erastus Darrow,

WHOLESALE and retail Bookseller and Stationer; dealer in Agricultural and Scientific Works, and Agent for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society—Corner of Main and St. Paul Streets, Rochester, N. Y.

Printing and Binding done to order.

Bagley's Celebrated Improved ever-pointed Gold Pen.

THIS Pen received the highest premium at the last Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the first Teachers of Penmanship in the country, to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the American public.

The lasting properties of this pen are undoubted, owing to the total absence of corrosibility from any of the inks in use, and the peculiar shape of the nibs (which was first introduced by Bagley) makes it more pleasant to use, less liable to damage, more easy to replace, and prevents the necessity of the great care that other articles of the kind require.

Also, Bagley's "Patent Extension Pen Holder and Pencil," which is the most compact article in use.

Manufactory, 189 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 1, 1847.

[8-1y"]

A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

The Ready Reckoner;

FOR SHIP BUILDERS, BOAT BUILDERS, AND LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Being a Correct Measurement of Scantling, Boards, Plank, Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber, Saw-logs, Wood, etc., comprised in a number of Tables; to which are added Tables of Wages by the Month, Board, or Rent, by the Week, or Day, and Rail-road distances. Also, Interest Tables, at seven per cent.

BY J. M. SCRIBNER, A. M.

AUTHOR OF "ENGINEER'S AND MECHANIC'S COMPANION," "PRACTICAL MENSURATION," ETC. ETC.

JUST PUBLISHED—A New, Enlarged, and Revised Edition of the **READY RECKONER.**

Scarcely is it possible to add to the recommendations of the above book, more than to give its title page. Every one who is engaged in buying, selling, measuring, or inspecting Lumber of any kind, will at once appreciate a work of this kind. No pains or expense has been spared in revising and enlarging this edition, to make it in every respect convenient and accurate.

The Log Table was computed by drawing diagrams for each and every log, from 12 to 44 inches in diameter, and the width of each board taken, after taking off the wane edge. The sum total of each board constitutes the amount each log will give, and if there can be any dependence placed upon such strictly mathematical accuracy, no one will hesitate for a moment to abide the results here given, as the method adopted by the author can result in nothing else than strict honesty and mathematical accuracy, to the parties interested.

The best evidence of the usefulness and popularity of this book is the rapid and extensive sale of six large editions—nearly ten thousand—in a very short time. We do not hesitate to say that no book of its size and price contains more useful and correct tables. Besides the matter contained in the title page, this edition has "Hints to lumber dealers and mechanics in selecting materials for building purposes, selection of standing trees, defects of timber trees, especially oak, felling of timber, &c."

In all new and timber countries the book will be found very convenient, as it comprises much that is useful for the farmer, mechanic, and business man.

Orders solicited and a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

The book can be had of the following Booksellers, viz: J. W. Moore, Philadelphia; Huntington & Savage, New York; W. J. Reynolds, Boston; E. H. Pease, Albany; C. Morse & Son, Detroit; I. A. Hopkins, Milwaukee. FISHER & COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1847. Publishers, 6 Exchange st.

JOHN MILLER,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

NO. 15, 3d STORY, ARCADE,

Rochester, N. Y.



Portraits, Landscapes, Buildings, Machinery, &c., &c., drawn and engraved with accuracy and despatch.

N. B. Bank, Notary and other Seals engraved to order. (8-1f)

Western New York Book-Bindery.

FRANCIS H. MARSHALL, Nos. 22 & 24 State-St., Rochester. Music, Pamphlets, Periodicals, &c., bound in Plain and Fancy bindings—old books re-bound—blank books ruled to any pattern and bound to order—Public and private libraries repaired.

The GENESEE FARMER bound in the best manner—and all kinds of binding done at short notice, very cheap.

All packages containing directions for binding will be punctually attended to. [7-1f] August 1, 1847.

Rochester Weekly American.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in Western New York!

TERMS—\$1 50 if paid in advance; \$2 00 if paid at the end of the year.

THIS splendid Weekly Newspaper is considerably larger than any other printed in the State, and will be sent to subscribers at the above low prices.

The American is an earnest advocate of Whig principles and measures, believing them essential of the welfare of the Nation and the prosperity of Western New York. In its ample columns will be found, at all times, the fullest and earliest news by Magnetic Telegraph and otherwise. Particular attention will be given to furnishing a full and correct report of the Markets, weekly.

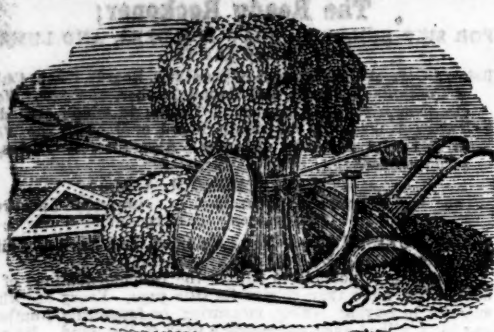
The Rochester Daily American, the handsomest and cheapest daily paper west of New York, is afforded at \$5 a year.

Both of these papers are printed on a splendid Napier Power Press, propelled by a powerful steam engine. Job Work done at the shortest notice, and in a style unsurpassed in Western New York.

Office of the Daily and Weekly American in Talman Block, No 21 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 1, 1847.

JEROME & BROTHER.



Rochester Seed Store.

[Established in 1831.]

NO. 4 FRONT STREET, NEAR BUFFALO STREET.

By JAMES P. FOGG.

The subscriber begs leave to say to Farmers, and others, who have for the last three years so liberally patronized the *Old Rochester Seed Store*, that he has fitted up the Store, No. 4 Front street, on the west side of Front street, where he will be happy to see all who may want any article usually to be found in a Seed Store.

The subscriber is well aware of the important relation which the seedman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend. The greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, by Mr. C. F. Crossman, and under the inspection of the proprietor; others were raised by experienced seed growers, and all can be recommended as genuine and true to their kinds.

Garden Seeds put up at this establishment in small papers, may be found with most of the merchants in the States of New York, Ohio and Michigan, and in Canada.

Rochester, N. Y.

JAMES P. FOGG.

Agricultural and Horticultural Books, just received and for sale at the *Rochester Seed Store*, No. 4 Front street. Downing's Fruits, &c.; Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; Morrell's American Shepard; The American Poulterer's Companion; The American Florist; The Florists Guide; The American Gardner, &c., &c. For sale cheap. July 1, 1847.

Turnep Seed.—Those wanting a first rate article, and warranted, will please be particular to call at the Rochester (not Genesee) Seed Store, No. 4 Front st. Also, 500 lbs. Ruta Baga Seed, just received from England.

July 1.

JAMES P. FOGG.

50 Bushels Buckwheat for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front st.

JAMES P. FOGG.

Seed Wheat.

WHITE FLINT, HUTCHINSON, and WHITE PROVENCE WHEAT. clean for seed. The Provence wheat can be sowed any time in the month of October, and is a very desirable variety to sow after corn. For sale by JAMES P. FOGG, Sept. 1. Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front street.

FOR CANARY BIRDS—a good assortment of Cages; also, Canary, Hemp, Rape, and Maw Seed; Cuttle Fish bone; Bird Glasses, &c., &c., at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front street. Sept. 1. JAMES P. FOGG.

PEACH AND PLUM STONES.—I wish to purchase from 50 to 100 bushels of Peach and Plum Stones. Apply at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front street. Sept. 1. JAMES P. FOGG.

TIMOTHY SEED.—A supply always on hand at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 4 Front street, by Sept. 1. JAMES P. FOGG.

Bound Volumes of the Farmer.

A few copies of Volume VI, bound, for sale at this office. Price 50 cents. Also, bound copies of Volume VII, 1846.

Burrall's New Agricultural Foundry,

GENEVA, N. Y.

THE Subscriber has recently put in operation a new Foundry and Shops, designed chiefly for the manufacture of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—among which he has now on hand

Burrall's Pat. Threshing & Clover machines and horse-powers

" " *Corn Shellers, Nos. 1 and 2;*

" " *Shell-wheel Plows, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 1*

Also—Subsoil, Corn and Shovel Plows, plow points and trimmings, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Scrapers, &c.,—to which will be added, during the present season, a choice selection of the best Implements in market. All of which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on liberal terms.

Mill Gearing and Castings of all kinds, turning and finishing, pattern making, &c., &c., neatly executed. [8-12-11"]
Geneva, Ont. Co., N. Y., August, 1847. E. J. BURRALL

To New York Farmers and Emigrants.

ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE.—115,000

acres, in tracts of 40, 80, 120, 160, acres, or more, suit purchasers. The lands are all first rate, and among the very best in the State, and are situated in the counties most densely settled, viz: Morgan, Scott, Cass, Mason, Menar Green, Sangamon, Logan, Christian, Macon, McLea Woodford, and Macoupin. To actual settlers every reasonable indulgence will be given as to time of payment. The price from \$3 to \$5 per acre.

A correspondent of one the New York papers writes, respecting this section of Illinois, as follows:

BEARDSTOWN, Cass Co., Ill. Jan. 10, 1846.

The Riches of the West—Gothamites on the Wing.—It now six weeks since I left the city of Gotham, during which time I have seen considerable of the Western country, and I must say the beautiful prairies of Illinois far excel what had anticipated, and this country may truly be called the garden of the world. There is nothing to prevent farmers in this country from getting rich, as the land is the most fertile in the world, and it will produce everything grown in the vegetable kingdom.

A New England man would hardly believe me if I would tell him that some farmers here produce ten thousand bushels of corn and half as many bushels of wheat in a year, to say nothing of cattle and hogs, of which some raise as many as five hundred head. One farmer told me he had raised the last year, 6,000 bushels of corn, and it was all produce by the labor of two men only.

Cattle and sheep feed upon the prairies all winter, as they are seldom covered with snow."

Most of the above lands may be cultivated 100 years or more without manuring, being of the richest alluvial soil. The titles are indisputable and the lands will be sold at low prices and in quantities to suit purchasers. Letters (post paid) addressed to D. B. AYRES, Esq., of Jacksonville, Ill., or to the subscriber, will receive prompt attention. As many persons out of the State have an idea that the taxes are very burdensome in Illinois, we state that they range from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per annum on 80 acres of land.

JOHN GRIGG,

No. 9 North Fourth-st. Philadelphia.

March 1, 1847.

[3t]

Spanish Merino Sheep.

FOR SALE.—A few choice MERINO SHEEP, bucks and ewes, of undoubted purity of blood, and a quality that will give satisfaction to purchasers. They can be sent west, by canal, at the subscriber's risk. Cornwall, Vt., May 1, 1847. ROLLIN J. JONES.

Kephart's Fruit and Vegetable Preserver,

By which Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, &c., can be preserved throughout the year—a full description of which will be found in the 6th No. (vol. 3) Genesee Farmer.

The undersigned having purchased the above Patent Right for the United States, excepting the States of N. J., Del., Md., and the cities of New York and St. Louis, offer for sale Patent Rights for the construction and use of the Preserver, by States, Cities, Counties, Towns, or individual rights, upon satisfactory terms.

All communications will receive prompt attention if addressed either to PETER KEPHART, Western Hotel, Baltimore, Md., or

FLACK, THOMPSON & Co.

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